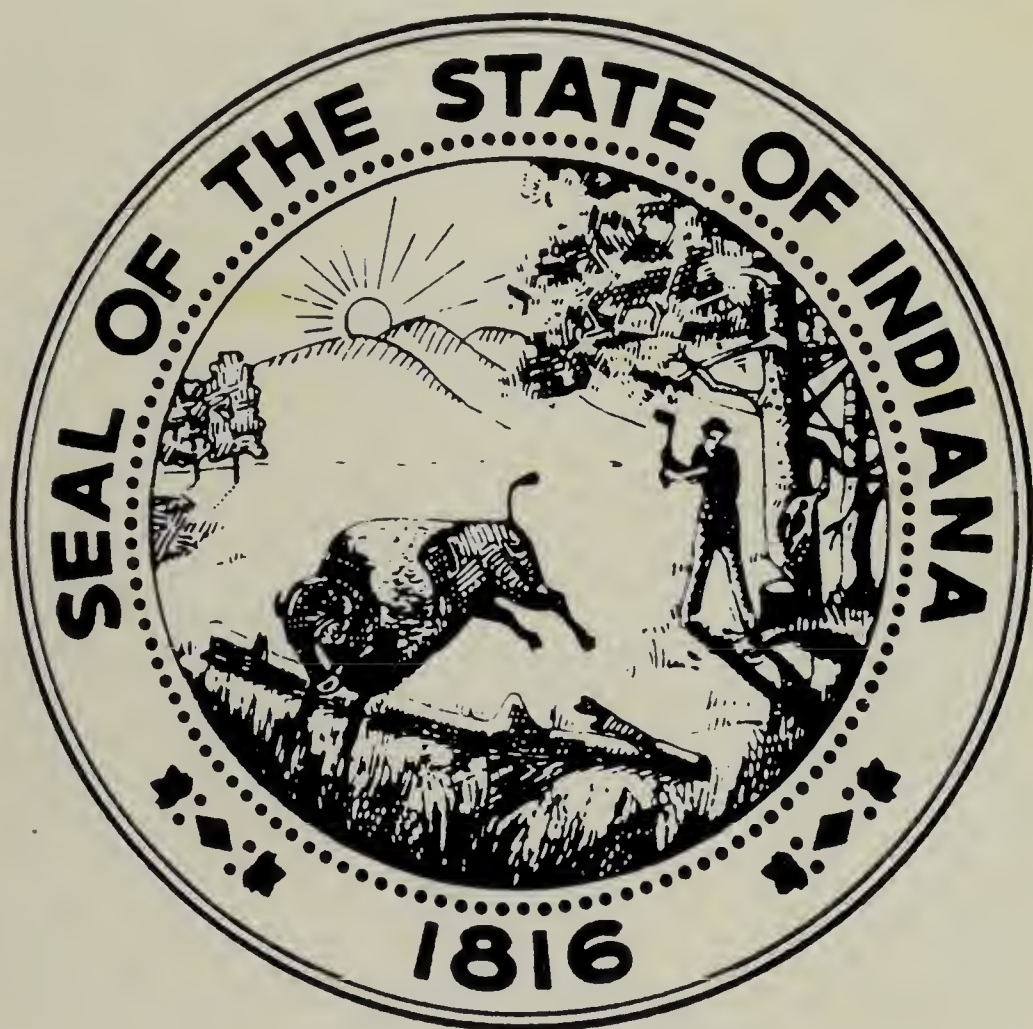


the centinel

CONVENTION ISSUE



Volume 29, Number 1
Spring, 1981

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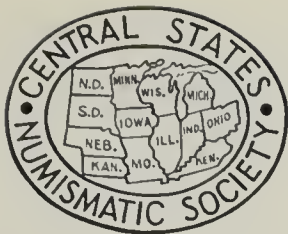
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Official Publication/Central States Numismatic Society

VOL. 29, NO. 1

SPRING, 1981



42nd Anniversary CONVENTION



INDIANA CONVENTION CENTER

100 SOUTH CAPITOL AVENUE — INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

APRIL 2 - 5, 1981

(PNG DAY — APRIL 2, 1981)

Dear Fellow Numismatists:

As you probably know, the Indianapolis Coin Club will be hosting the CSNS Convention in April, 1981. We are making plans for this occasion and good ole Hoosier hospitality will be the rule of the Convention.

We have a lovely Ladies Luncheon planned (men invited) at the Wharf Restaurant. Plans have been made for bus tours to the Speedway 500 Mile Race Track. This will include visiting the 500 Museum and a trip around the world famous 2½ mile oval (unless a rare event may be taking place on the track). A Heritage Tour has been planned which includes a visit to the home of President William Henry Harrison, the ever popular City Market, Lockerbee Square (a major restoration project), and other interesting sites in Indianapolis.

For your information, the Hyatt-Regency is the host hotel and is located across the street from the Convention Center. This facility is located in downtown Indianapolis and is about a ten minute cab or limo ride from the Indianapolis International Airport. Fares will run \$6.00 to \$8.00. Other hotel and motel accommodations are available.

Our Educational Forum is built around the famous Lilly gold collection which is now housed permanently in the Smithsonian Institute. Joe Boling will host the forum and his speakers include James Buck, Abe Kosoff and Harvey Stack. All of these gentlemen were instrumental in disposing of the collection and they will present an educational evening using the Lilly collection as the format.

So, all CSNS convention goers — mark your calendars now and join us at the Crossroads of America. We will make you glad you did.

Sincerely yours,

Don Hudson

General Chairman, CSNS 1981

HAWAIIAN CONVENTION SOUVENIR

Many collectors who attend American Numismatic Association conventions have acquired the attractive paper money souvenir cards first issued in 1969. There have been a total of twelve such cards issued to date, with none in 1978 and two in 1980.

The American Bank Note Company has prepared a two-color card for the ANA 1981 mid-year convention held in Honolulu February 5-8. Intaglio printed from the original plate, this copy of the 1895 \$5 silver certificate of the Republic of Hawaii should be especially popular among numismatists. The original notes were demonetized, with prior notice, as of January 14, 1903, and very few are extant.

The 10½ x 8½ card was released during the convention in Honolulu at \$3.50, cash and carry. They are now available from ANA headquarters at \$3.50 plus \$1.00 per order to cover mailing costs.

Of the previously issued cards only the 1979 St. Louis card of the \$10.00 Exchange Bank of St. Louis and the 1980 Cincinnati card of the \$3.00 Bank of the Ohio Valley, both printed by ABNCo., are still available. Prices are \$5.00 for the 1979 and \$3.00 for the 1980, plus \$1.00 per order to cover mailing. Send orders and remittance (payable to A.N.A.) to ANA Souvenir Cards, P. O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

American Bank Note Company
for
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
Colorado Springs, Colorado



Following the purely barter system used in the Hawaiian Islands, some privately issued metal and paper money began to appear early in the 19th century. Silver certificates were issued by the Kingdom of Hawaii in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 in the 1880s. Following establishment of the Republic of Hawaii on July 4, 1894, two issues of gold and silver certificates were made in denominations from \$5 to \$100. All of these certificates were printed by the American Bank Note Company, the above \$5 silver certificate being from an original plate. Very few of the notes survived because they were turned in before being demonetized as of January 14, 1903.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
THIRD ANNUAL MIDYEAR CONVENTION/FEBRUARY 5-8 1981
HONOLULU, HAWAII



PRESIDENTIAL

COMMENTARY



It's convention time again and I hope all of you have completed your plans to be in Indianapolis for our April 2-5 conclave. It should be a great one for CSNS and Indiana.

With Don Hudson and his crew at the helm I am sure we are in for some pleasant surprises. Let's all turn out for the leading numismatic function of the year for our region.

As many of you are by now aware, Milwaukee's Red Carpet Expo, the site of many successful coin shows over the years, including CSNS Annual Conventions, has closed its doors. It will seem strange to go back to Milwaukee and not be going to the Red Carpet Inn. We have been there so many times in the past that it seems like home.

Future Milwaukee shows will be held at the downtown Milwaukee Exposition and Convention Center (MECCA). It's a first class facility all the way and

will be the site of our 1984 CSNS Convention.

The Fall issue of *The Centinel* was great, with many interesting articles. It is good to see some different names appearing in the bylines. I want to thank our authors: Leonard M. Owen, John and Nancy Wilson, Victor C. Seibert, Doug Murray, Lawrence Murdoch, Jr., and Gerald Johnson for their fine articles which appeared in the Fall and Winter issues.

I am sure Kevin can always use additional articles, so if you'd like to see your byline in *The Centinel*, why not get in touch with our editor.

We will be having a new feature starting this month. Shawn Duthie, a YN from Helena, Montana, will be doing a regular column aimed at our young numismatists.

It sure sounds like Iola, Wisconsin, is staking its claim as Coin Capital of the World. Kurt Krueger has moved his operations there and will be doing business in the future in the same city as *Numismatic News*. All they need there now is a major show.

Ralph D. Hardman, Jr.
President

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was founded in 1863.

ABOUT THE COVER

In keeping with Hoosier location of this year's CSNS Convention, our cover depicts the Indiana State Seal.

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Roger Bryn, LM-CSNS

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Gainesville, Florida 32602

A MESSAGE FROM THE

SECRETARY



It seems a little strange to be writing a Convention message to you when it is 10 degrees outside, with lots of snow. However, April will be here before we know it. Hope all of you have made plans, and reservations, to join us in Indianapolis. Chairman Hudson and his committee have worked long and hard to ensure another great meeting.

Do be sure to stop by the Secretary's table for a visit and, incidentally, to pay dues. It saves your organization money if you pay dues at the Convention and saves you the hassle of receiving yet another bill in the mail. We are doing much better in the returned **Centinel** division — I only had to pay to collect around 20 the last time.

However, each **Centinel** that is returned for incorrect address costs CSNS 65 cents, so you can see why I beg so hard for you to be sure I have your correct address. Forms can be

picked up at your local post office, at no charge, to be sent to all your correspondents.

Again, I would remind you, this office has a set of the Byron Reed slides for the use of any member Club. These slides come complete with a cassette recording, as well as a written commentary. I will be glad to send these to any officer of your club. The only requirement on your part is to take care that they are returned in good condition, and pay the return postage.

The slides were recently presented at a Milwaukee Club meeting and, evidently, were overwhelmingly received. The pictures show a sampling of the collection of one of the most dedicated collectors ever in our area; from ancient coins and manuscripts to more recent issues.

Incidentally, we have recovered several members from our recent lists of dropped members. These persons are not listed for any other reason than to try to keep our membership. If you have knowledge of any of these people, please either contact them or me.

And, now, on to Indianapolis!!

Marjorie M. Owen
Secretary-Treasurer

Christian Gobrecht designed the Coronet Type Half Eagle, which was minted from 1839 through 1908. It was succeeded by the Indian Head Type, designed by Bela Lyon Pratt. The Indian Head design was used from 1908 through 1929.



CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

**42nd ANNIVERSARY
CONVENTION
April 2-5, 1981
(PNG Apr. 2)**

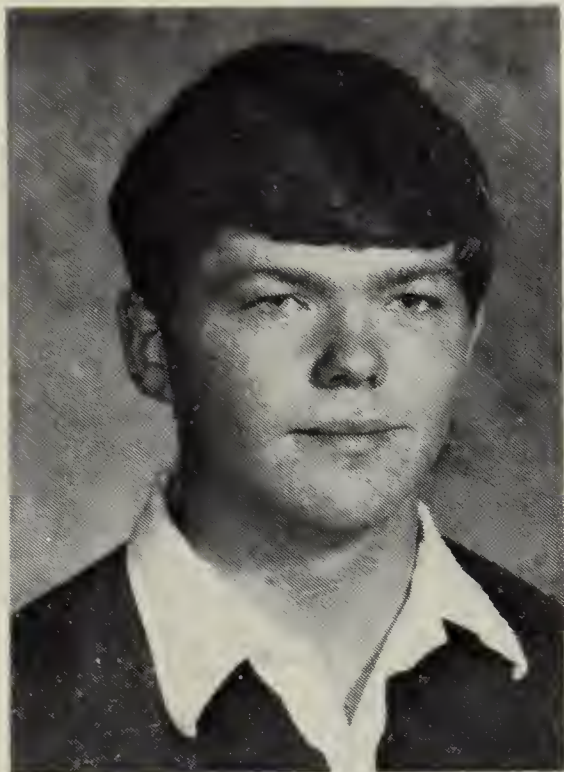
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**General Chairman
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THE YN PAGE



This is my first attempt at writing for **The Centinel** and, to tell the truth, I am a little bit nervous. Perhaps the best place to start would be to tell the members something about myself and my goals for this column.

I was born on July 4, 1964, to two beautiful people, Frank and Esther Duthie, and am one of three children. I am a junior at Helena, Montana's Capital High School and am interested in journalism and, of course, numismatics.

I've been collecting and getting others started in the hobby for three years, and am a member of several different numismatic organizations including the Helena Junior Coin Club, which I helped start.

For the future, I'd like to use this column to help beginners get started in numismatics and also to help them

avoid being taken advantage of as they build their collections.

I'd also like to encourage any YN's with a literary inclination to submit articles to me for possible publication in **The Centinel**. If you are a participant in the ANA's Roman Coin Project you already know that one of the ways you can earn a Roman Coin is by having an article of at least 500 words appear in a national publication.

Here is your chance! Just send your articles to me at 6390 North Montana, Helena, Montana 59601.

I'd also like to be able to publish news of YN activities in coin clubs around the country. So let me hear from you.

Shaun Duthie

Louisville Installs Officers

The Louisville Coin Club installed officers for 1981 at a meeting held on January 18 at the Shelbyville Road Mall Community Room.

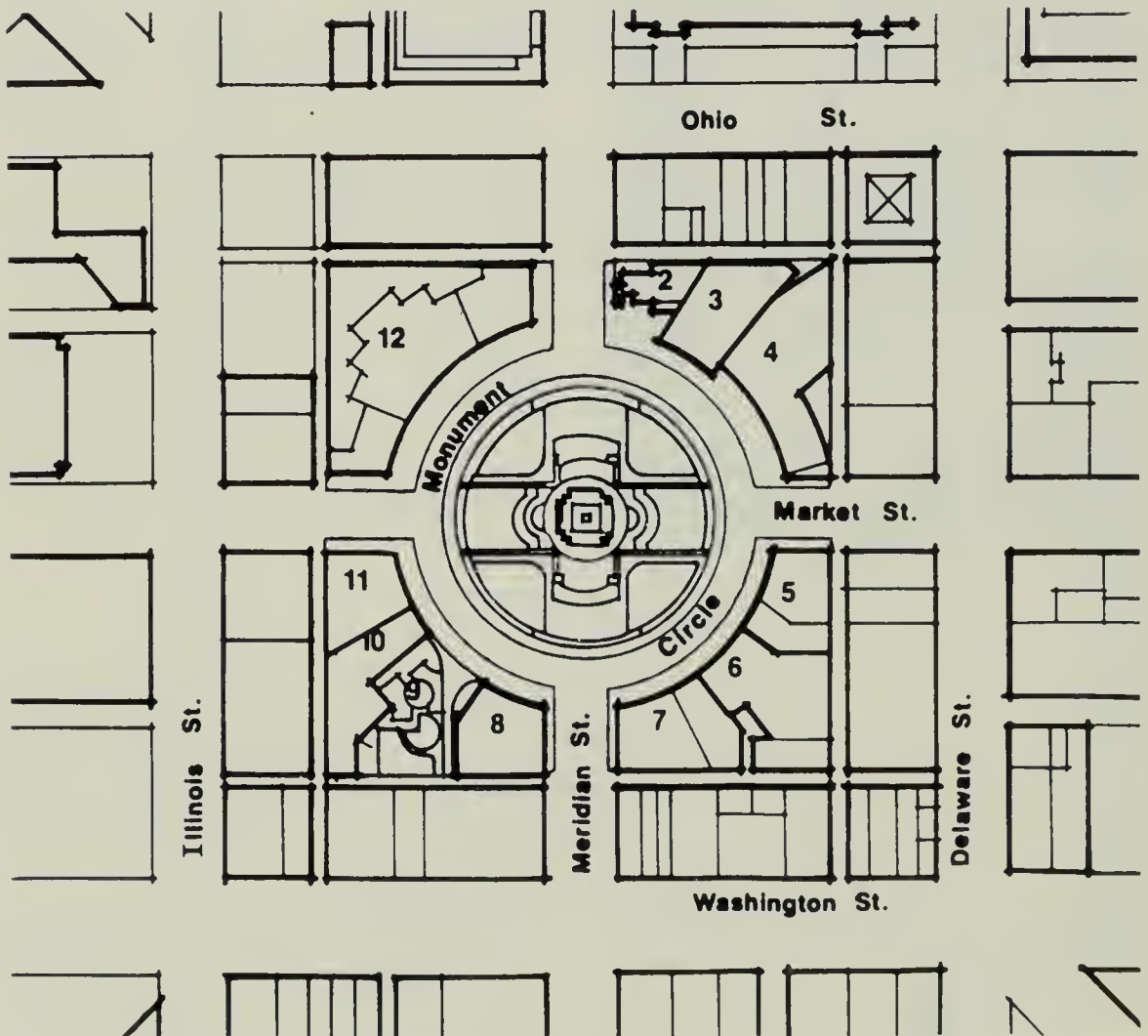
Serving as officers for the year will be: President, Dick Day; Vice President, Bob Bickett; Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ann Jewell; Recording Secretary, Steve Kommor; and Treasurer, Jane Blunk.

The back of the \$5 Silver Certificate of 1896 carries the portraits of two well known Civil War Generals. Can you name them? If not, turn to page for the answer.

WELCOME TO INDIANAPOLIS !

Our Central States Numismatic Society Convention here in Indianapolis promises to be one of the best conclaves in our history. Indianapolis is known as a fine site for coin shows, and this year should be no exception. Indianapolis is more than simply the State Capital. It is one of the first cities of the Midwest and is rich in history. Many of its more interesting features are within easy walking distance of the Convention Center. So take a few hours from the hectic activities on the bourse floor and get to know the city. The *Centinel* has prepared a few walking tours on the pages that follow.

MONUMENT CIRCLE



At one time, cows, sheep and horses grazed on the little knoll in the center of an infant town. Today, a symbolic monument stands at the center of a large metropolis. Monument Circle has been used in many ways over the past 150 years. In the very early years of the city, fine homes and churches were built on the Circle. No houses remain; however, Christ Church Cathedral, one of the four original churches, still exists. Eventually, retail and offices moved north from Washington Street to the Circle, and during the late 1800's, many social clubs were organized, including the Columbia Club, which stands on its original site. When movies became popular, the Circle Theater became one of the first movie palaces built in the Midwest. Today, the Circle is a combination of old and new, large and small.

1. Soldiers and Sailors Monument Monument Circle

**1889-1902; Bruno Schmitz,
Berlin, Prussia**

When Alexander Ralston planned planned Indianapolis in 1821, he laid out a circle 333 feet in diameter with a street 80 feet wide around it. And since the Governor was the highest authority in the state, it was only proper to place the Governor's house in the center of the city. In 1827, four thousand dollars was appropriated and the construction of the "Governor's Circle" was underway.

However, Governor Ray disliked the impractical house built for him and refused to live in it. It was used for public offices and a bank for a short time and sat vacant until it was demolished in 1857. The name was changed from "Governor's Circle" to "Circle Park" and was used as a grazing pasture for cows, horses, sheep and pigs.

The first idea of a Civil War monument came in 1862, when it was suggested that each county erect a block with the names of its veterans. In 1884, The Grand Army of the Republic decided to raise money for a Civil War monument in Indianapolis and within three years raised \$23,380. In 1887, the General Assembly appropriated \$200,000 to build a monument on Circle Park.

A national competition for a Civil War Monument produced 70 designs. In January of 1888, the commission unanimously decided on "Symbol of Indiana" by Bruno Schmitz of Berlin, Prussia, and construction began the following year. Schmitz's monument is a symbolic Oolitic limestone structure, 284 feet tall, with numerous statues and carvings. Three bronze astragals circle the monument. The first and largest, 70 feet above the base, represents the Army and the courage of war. The second, 12 feet higher, represents the naval battlements and depicts ship bows modeled after Admiral

Farragut's flagship "Hartford." The top astragal contains the dates 1861 and 1865. The stone statuary around the base were done by the famous German sculptor, Rudolf Schwartz.

The pieces are entitled "War", "Peace", "The Return Home", and "The Dying Soldier". He also completed four statues representing Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy. At entrances to the Circle stand statues of prominent Hoosiers, including George Roger Clark, hero of Vincennes, at the west entrance; James Whitcomb, governor during the Mexican War, at the north entrance; and William Henry Harrison, commander at the battle of Tippecanoe, at the east entrance, all created by John H. Mahones of Indianapolis.

Of course, the most famous statue is the 30-foot bronze "Victory" or "Miss Indiana" by George Brewster of Cleveland. She faces south, toward the battlefields of the Civil War. Today, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument stands as a tribute to those in the armed forces who died in wars through 1916.

2. Christ Church Cathedral

121 North Meridian Street

1857-61; William Tingley of Ireland

An excellent example of the English Gothic "Country Church" style of architecture, this small church was the first church constructed of stone in Indianapolis. Steep gables, tall windows with pointed arches, the spire, the bell tower and an ornamental entrance all reflect the English Gothic style. The interior features beautiful wooden trusses and stained glass windows by Tiffany.

3. Columbia Club

121 Monument Circle

1924; Rubush and Hunter

The Columbia Club, founded by the Benjamin Harrison Society, now occupies its third building on the same site. The ten-story brick and steel club house has a stone facade and exterior neo-Tudor sculpture panel by Alexan-

der Sangernebo, who was responsible for the ultra-elaborate facade of the Indiana Theater. The interior features walnut paneling, a swimming pool, ballroom, and other club facilities.

4. American Fletcher National Bank
101 Monument Circle

**1959; Skidmore, Owings and
Merrill of Chicago**

Here is a classic example of "curtain wall" architecture. The exterior "skin" is hung from the structure like a curtain of glass and aluminum. On the second floor is the downtown gallery extension of the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

5. Circle Tower Building
5 East Market Street

1929-30; Rubush and Hunter

This fifteen-story office building, constructed of brick and steel with a limestone facade, was designed to recede in size from the 8th to the 15th floors, to give full prominence to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The Art Deco movement of the 1920's can be seen in the sculptured panels representing figures and symbols of Egyptian mythology. The entrance is adorned with a sculptured bronze grill with Egyptian figures and an elegantly carved stone archway.

6. Circle Theater
41-43 Monument Circle

1916; Rubush and Hunter

The Circle Theater was the first film "palace" in the city and one of the first in the Midwest. The two-story brick building has a detailed white terra cotta facing. Note the huge marquee over the entrance. The Circle Theater features a beautiful auditorium for concerts and gatherings.

7. Indianapolis Power & Light Co.
25 Monument Circle

**1964; Remodeled by Lennox,
Matthews, Simmons & Ford, Inc.**

A new addition was added to the "old" electric building. The old limestone facade was removed and new

limestone was installed, giving the appearance of one building. In 1887, the Indianapolis Power & Light Co. made a proposal to light the entire city with electric light at a considerable savings over gas lamps. The city council rejected the offer.

The Power & Light Co. then erected five 153-foot towers, one on the Circle and the others looking out along the four connecting streets, and lit the city free of charge for several months. The council finally accepted the proposal.

Today the exterior of their office building pays tribute to the days of the five electrical towers. Each of the 288 windows is brilliantly lit at night and supplies light for Monument Circle's night life. The heat generated by the exterior lighting is stored underground and used elsewhere inside the building.

8. The Guaranty Building
34 Monument Circle

1922; Rubush and Hunter

A large stone arch leads into an interior shopping arcade, an unusual feature in most Indianapolis buildings of the 1920's that are still standing.

9. Wasson's Park
34 Monument Circle
1971; Perry Associates

Although it was built in just one month and was intended to be a two-year temporary park until Wasson's could construct an addition to their building, it still remains today. It won a Design of Excellence award from HUD in 1972.

**10. Former Indianapolis Journal
Building, 46 Monument Circle**
1897

This was originally the office building of the "Indianapolis Journal", one of the first newspapers in Indianapolis (1823-1904). Later it became the first headquarters of the Indianapolis Power & Light Co., now across the street, and was the site of the city's first commercial television station, WFBM, in 1949.

- 11. The Test Building**
54 Monument Circle
1925; Bass, Knowlton and Co.

An office and parking structure, the carved stone relief panels on the exterior depict Indianapolis landmarks and technological advances of the 1920's.

- 12. J. C. Penny**
120 Monument Circle
1950; Skidmore, Owings, Merrill of Chicago

The J. C. Penny building, designed by Nathaniel Owings of Indianapolis, contains a curved Indiana limestone "curtain wall" on the exterior.

MEMORIAL PLAZA

During the early years of Indianapolis, many of the finer homes in the city were built along Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets, north of Washington Street. As the city grew, businesses moved northward replacing the houses, and newer and larger homes were built further north. In 1920, construction of World War Memorial Mall had begun. With the completion of the mall and its buildings, a beautiful seven-block mall from the Federal Building to the library had been created. Meanwhile, new buildings were built along Meridian and Pennsylvania to take advantage of the open space and it became a prestigious area in which to build. Today, the mall and its surrounding structures create a unique picturesque area of Indianapolis.

- 13. United States Courthouse and Post Office, 2 East Ohio Street**
1902-05; John Hall Rankin and Thomas K. Kellogg, Philadelphia
1936-38; McGuire & Shook, Indianapolis

This impressive Neo-classical building was constructed to house the federal courts and the main post office for Indianapolis. Though built in a modern rectangular shape, the building had numerous classical elements such as large Ionic columns, recessed pediments and a classic stone balustrade at the top.

A central court yard, richly colored, mosaic tiled, valuted ceilings, patterned floors, stained glass, murals and a magnificent marble cantilevered stairs at each end of the building make the inside as impressive as the outside.

- 14. The Indianapolis Star and News Building, 307 North Pennsylvania**

The News (first published in 1869) and the Star (started in 1903) occupy this granite and brick building. The two newspapers employ 2,000 people,

and have the mechanical means with which to publish 55,000 papers an hour — or 15 each second — up to 144 pages per issue.

- 15. University Square**
North Meridian and New York Streets; 1865

Ralston's original plan for Indianapolis set aside Square 25 for a state university, but the university was never built. During the Civil War, it became a drill ground and gathering point for men who banded together to fight Morgan's Raiders.

The park was officially laid out in 1865 and today is perhaps Indianapolis' most beautiful urban park. It's adorned with a centerpiece fountain and bronze statues of famous Indiana men. Large shade trees, colorful flower gardens, and the quiet atmosphere make it a favorite among downtowners.

- 16. Chamber of Commerce Building**
320 North Meridian Street
1926; Robert Frost Daggett
Thomas A. Moynahan built the

Chamber of Commerce building for his own use in 1926. He reserved the second floor for the exclusive use of the Chamber of Commerce, which still uses it today. The building is an eleven-story, brick and steel structure with an elegant Gothic limestone facade. The exterior features carved figures above the second floor and metal light fixtures near the entry. The interior Tudor style arcade has beautifully crafted wood beams and wood trim and displays works of art by local artists for the enjoyment of employees and passers-by.

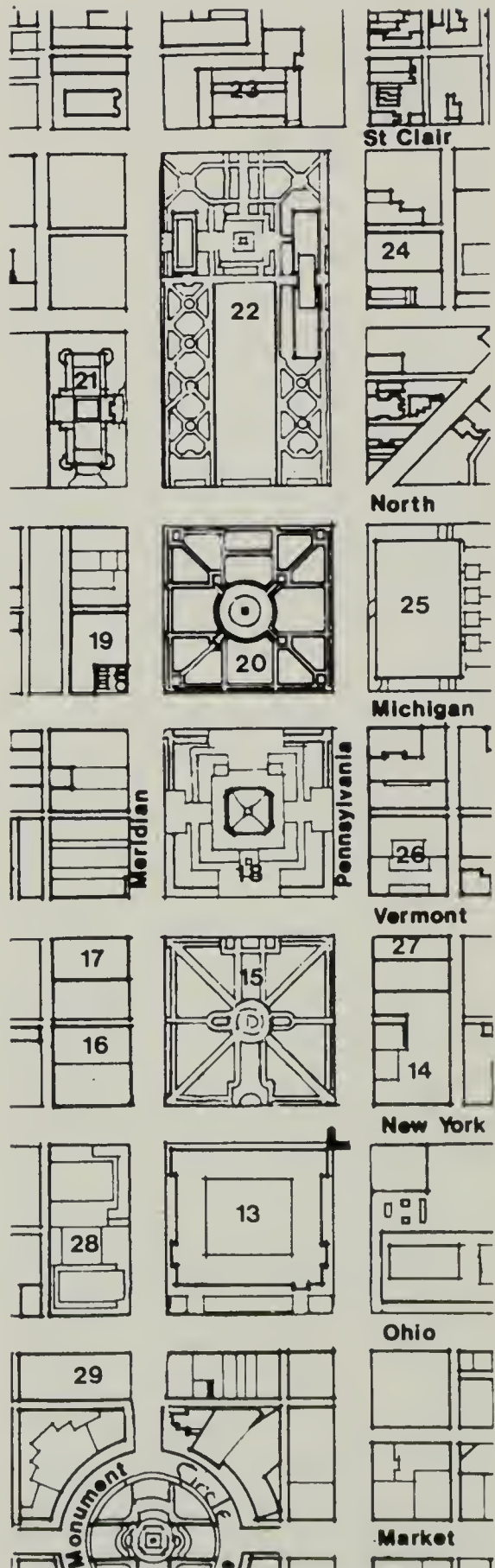
17. Indianapolis Athletic Club
350 North Meridian Street
1923; Robert Frost Daggett

Italian Renaissance in style, with interesting carved stone trim, this building provides various facilities for members of the Indianapolis Athletic Club; restaurant, swimming pool, billiards, ballroom, etc. In 1924, radio station WFBM began broadcasting from the 4th floor.

18. Indiana World War Memorial Hall
431 North Meridian Street
1927-29; Walker and Weeks,
Cleveland

In 1920, a special session of the General Assembly authorized construction of a five-block-long War Memorial Plaza between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets. Memorial Hall is a tribute to the men who died in World War I. The mausoleum-style memorial is constructed of Indiana limestone and marble.

The main feature is the Shrine Room with its 24 huge blue stained-glass windows and Corinthian capped columns supporting a stepped ceiling. There is also a 500-seat, domed auditorium with a balcony and a military museum containing artifacts from wars in which Hoosiers served. The exterior features numerous stone carvings and the largest bronze statue ever cast in the United States, "Pro Patria" by Henry Hering.



19. American States Insurance
500 North Meridian Street
1970; Holabird and Root, Chicago

The handsome contemporary building features a mini-park located on the corner of Meridian and Michigan Streets. Colorful flowers, shade trees and a small fountain create a beautiful spot for pedestrians and employees to relax and enjoy lunch.

20. Obelisk Square (World War Memorial Plaza)
North Meridian & Michigan Streets
1923; Walker & Weeks, Cleveland
1976; Browning Day Pollak Associates

A beautiful new contemporary park now replaces the original field of asphalt, built during the 1920's. In the center is a black granite obelisk with a pink granite base and water fountain. The 50 state flags and the American flag are colorfully displayed at the north end of the park.

21. Scottish Rite Cathedral
650 North Meridian Street
1927-29; George F. Schreiber

This Tudor-Gothic style cathedral home of the Indianapolis Scottish Rite was once judged by the International Association of Architects as one of the world's most beautiful buildings. The 29 symbols of the Scottish Rite system and other elements of Masonic significance are detailed throughout the structure, within the stained glass windows, wood and stone carvings, and floor medallion.

The entire building is laid out in multiples of 33 feet, to symbolize Christ's 33 years on earth, and constructed of marble and Russian white oak beams and paneling. The cathedral features a chamber with a marble floor modeled after King Solomon's temple, an octagonal shaped library, a two-story ballroom with an oak and black walnut parquet floor mounted on springs and felt, and an auditorium with seats for 1,100 and an organ with 6,000 pipes. The Gothic tower rises 212

feet above street level and contains one of the largest carillons in the United States, with 54 bells.

22. American Legion State and National Headquarters
777 North Meridian and
700 North Pennsylvania
1925 and 1948-50; Walker and Weeks, Cleveland

In 1919, the American Legion selected Indianapolis as the site of its national headquarters. In 1925, a two-story structure was constructed along Meridian Street. In 1948, a structure similar to the earlier building, but twice the size was built along Pennsylvania Street. Between the old and new structures lies Cenotaph Square, a monument in memory of those who died during the wars.

23. Indianapolis Marion County Public Library
40 East St. Clair Street
1915-19-17; Paul Phillipe Cret

The library building is an excellent example of Greek Doric architecture. Large columns support a recessed classic porch. Above the columns, within the entablature, are carved emblems and the names of great writers. The exterior features a large two-story main reading room with vaulted halls on each side and a smaller reading room at each end.

24. Tyndall Armory
711 North Pennsylvania Street
1926; J. C. Johnson Co.

The Armory was named after Robert H. Tyndall, a former mayor of Indianapolis. The building has a beautiful, rusticated stone facade and has served as the site for the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament for some 30 - 40 years.

25. Federal Office Building
575 North Pennsylvania Street
1972-75; Evans Woollen and Associates

This large building was designed in part to give a sense of containment and backdrop to Obelisk Square across the street. Thus the building takes the

form of a long, low horizontal mass with narrow horizontal bands of windows and an inward tilt to strengthen the sense of enclosure.

The five stories of offices are raised 24 feet above ground level supported by large concrete columns which provide a recessed portico running around the entire building. Within the portico is a 672-foot mural by Milton Glazer, composed of vertical bands of 35 blended colors.

26. Essex Hotel

421 North Pennsylvania Street

Built in 1950, this 14-story hotel building is U-shaped, giving each room natural light.

27. American Building

333 North Pennsylvania Street

1910; 1928; Rubush and Hunter

One of the city's notable Art-Deco office buildings was built especially for construction industry firms. It features a simple stone facade with a few art deco carvings at the top and second floor.

28. Indiana Bell Telephone Co.

Building

220-240 North Meridian Street

1975; Kahn & Jacobs, New York

During the state fair of 1877, Indianapolis residents got their first look at a telephone and one year later, the state's first telephone exchange opened. In 1930 another engineering "miracle" took place when the eight-story, 11,000 ton Indiana Bell Telephone headquarters facing Meridian Street was moved back 52 feet and turned 90 degrees to face New York Street. This move, completed without any interruptions in telephone service, provided space for further expansion. Today, the new blue reflective glass building is the sign of a progressive company.

29. Indianapolis Hilton Hotel

Meridian and Ohio Streets

Dedicated in May, 1970, this hotel has glass-fronted elevators, the largest ballroom in the city, and a revolving cocktail lounge on the top floor.

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LOCKERBIE SQUARE

Lockerbie Square was part of a larger residential neighborhood that once existed on the east side of Indianapolis. In 1846, Janet S. McQuat, only daughter of George Murray Lockerbie, purchased Out Lot 53 — an undivided parcel of land north of New York Street. Three years later, she divided the out lot into thirds, the northern two-thirds being subdivided into McQuat's Subdivision. A street was laid out in the middle of the subdivision which she named Lockerbie Street, after her father. On the southern third of the out lot facing New York Street, Mrs. McQuat and her sons constructed a large single-story house, which was later razed, marking the beginning of Lockerbie Square.

Since 1916, the surrounding east side neighborhood has suffered from heavy demolition as industry and commercial uses have replaced worn and broken-down houses. Although suffering from decline and decay, Lockerbie Square remained intact, and in 1968 was designated an Historic District, to prevent its destruction.

Today, Lockerbie Square is undergoing significant changes. Century-old houses are being restored and new houses are being built, creating the beautiful residential area it once was, with tree-lined streets adorning simple-but-elegant houses. Lockerbie Square is an example of Indianapolis' desire to preserve and give new meaning to earlier developments. It also serves as a stepping stone for the redevelopment of other areas of Indianapolis, such as the Old Northside.



**30. 331-33 North East Street
c. 1876**

This large, two-story brick double was the second rental unit built on East Street by William H. Keely. The house immediately north (335-37) was the first. This one is a good example of Italianate architecture. Stylishly renovated, it is the national headquarters of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

**31. 325-327 North East Street
1978-79; Perry Associates**

Although this is one of the newer houses to be built in Lockerbie Square, it contains some of the charm of the older houses in the area and blends in handsomely with the existing structures because of the construction materials used.

32. 544 East New York Street

This is one of three houses in the block that was moved here from another location. Governor Ray, who refused to live in the Governor's house, built this house in 1835. It was moved here from 905 St. Peter Street in 1977, having originally stood near the present Marion County Jail. The other two houses moved into this block are at 528 and 536 East New York Street.

**33. 314 North Park Avenue
1864**

A typical one-and-one-half-story cottage, but with decorative touches. The porch contains the most richly-carved woodwork of any house in Lockerbie Square. Fine detailing around the windows also adorns this house, built by Alfred Foster, a boilermaker.

**34. 517 Lockerbie Street
1856**

One of the oldest remaining houses in Lockerbie Square. Miss Katie Kindell, a housekeeper for James Whitcomb Riley, once lived in this house.

**35. Nickum/Holstein House
528 Lockerbie Street
1871-72; Robert Platt Daggett**

John R. Nickum, a prosperous cracker baker, had this fine two-story brick Italianate house constructed. With the Nickums lived their daughter Magdalena and her husband, Major Charles L. Holstein. In 1893, James Whitcomb Riley visited his close friends, the Holsteins, and was enchanted by the atmosphere of Lockerbie Street.

Riley, the poet laureate of Indiana, received acclaim by depicting Midwestern scenes and personalities in his writings. In his earlier years, Riley had lead a transient life, living in hotel after hotel. In 1893, he was living at the Denison House (a hotel) when he threatened never to return unless the Holsteins took him in as a boarder. They agreed and Riley remained at the house for 23 years, until his death in 1916. Since then, the house has become the James Whitcomb Riley National Shrine, preserving the atmosphere of Riley's time in the meticulously maintained Victorian interior.

**36. 538 Lockerbie Street
1863**

After the Civil War, homes were in great demand, creating an influx of jobs for low-paid professionals such as clerks, artisans and skilled laborers. This house was built by a house painter, Johann Ernst Despa.

**37. 609 Lockerbie Street
1867**

This house was built in the second subdivision of Lockerbie Square. In 1835, this eastern section was purchased from the state by a pioneer lawyer and banker, Calvin Fletcher. Six years later, he sold his land to his nephew, Timothy Richardson Fletcher.

**38. 330 North College Avenue
1860-1870**

This building once served as the grocery and residence for Frederick Simon. Today, it houses an interior design firm.

39. Joseph Staub House
342 North College Avenue
c. 1859

In 1859, T. R. Fletcher platted the rest of his land north of Lockerbie Street and sold a lot to Joseph W. Staub, one of the city's first merchant tailors. Staub's house is being restored by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

40. 353 North Park Avenue
1860

Built by Frederick Thoms, a partner in Spiegel, Thoms & Company, furniture manufacturers and dealers, this house has a side porch similar to the one on Joseph Staub's house.

41. 401 North Park Avenue
1860-1870

Built by Augustus Spiegel, a cabinet maker.

42. 407-409 North Park Avenue
c. 1860

This house was built by Herman Lieber, founder of the H. Lieber Company, which sells photographic supplies. It was sold to Captain William Tarkington — brother of Booth Tarkington's grandfather — who served as secretary to Governor Oliver and as Marion County Clerk and Recorder.

43. 531 East Vermont Street
1973; James Associates

In 1860, T. R. Fletcher sold the southern one-third of out lot 52 to Mrs. Louisa M. Holt, Mrs. Holt and her two sons, who worked as clerks in Calvin Fletcher's bank, built a house at the southeast corner of East Street and Vermont, as well as two other houses, all of which are now gone. This house, built in 1973, stands on the original site of John Holt's house.

44. Indianapolis Glove Company
420-430 North Park Avenue
1908-1916

During the 1860's, two houses were built on the northeast corner of this property. In 1869, T. R. Fletcher sold

the remainder of this tract to the Sisters of Providence, a Roman Catholic religious order. In 1873, Little Sisters of the Poor purchased the land from the Sisters of Providence and constructed a large three-story home for the aged and poor, which operated for 93 years and served thousands of people.

Two other German Catholic institutions originated on this site. St. Joseph's Church constructed a two-story building to serve as a church, school and rectory at the corner of Vermont and Liberty (now Park). In 1880, after outgrowing their building, they moved to North and Noble (now College Avenue).

In 1881, four members of the Sisters of Charity, a nursing order, wanted to establish an infirmary and were offered the abandoned church at Vermont. They named their hospital St. Vincent's Infirmary, after the founder of the Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul. Today, St. Vincent's Hospital is one of Indianapolis' major hospitals and is located on 86th Street.

After St. Vincent's Infirmary moved, Bishop Chatard cleared the land and platted Chatard's Subdivision. During the early 1900's, the Indianapolis Glove Company purchased the northern-most lots and constructed a large factory building. By the 1940's, they had purchased the entire subdivision and later the rest of the land.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society Elects Officers

John Wilson, outgoing President of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society has announced the results of the recent election of officers for 1981.

Chosen were: Roger Lick, President; Francis Wilford, Vice President; Annette Tramte, Treasurer; Lee Hartz, Secretary; and Jerry Panfil, Trustee.

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STAMP SIZED NOTES AND STAMPS USED AS RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY

By VICTOR C. SEIBERT

During the early years of the twentieth century the central government, cities, and regional governments, revolutionary organizations, and military generals issued stamp sized currency in Russia. Today these issues have become quite scarce and are an interesting specialty field for the student of Russian numismatics.

The notes were intended to be used as currency rather than postage, as they had no gum affixed. They were issued in such a small size and in the configuration of stamps to conserve on scarce paper; to be easily carried in the small purse then in use in Russia; and to denote their relatively small value; and to also do double duty as postage stamps, where such alternate use was authorized.

Most such notes had perforated rather than straight edges and many had a legend printed on the reverse. Some were printed on light weight cardboard for greater durability.

The purpose of this article is to serve as an introduction to the subject and give the reader some exposure to the different issues and the reasons for their existence.

Imperial Russia

During the time that Czar Nicholas II ruled over Russia, the staggering costs of World War I caused a serious depletion of the Imperial treasury. In desperation, the Czar resorted to the issue of staggering sums of paper money. The more he issued, the more the value of the ruble plummeted. Billions of rubles of fiat money were issued. One series was of the postage stamp size.

It consisted of the 1, 2, 3, 10, 15 and

20 kopek denominations. Some were counterstamped with large black numerals. Each denomination bore the portrait of a Romanov Czar. The notes measure 13 x 30 mm and have perforated edges. After the overthrow of the Czar, the Provisional government under Kerensky continued to issue the series until it, too, fell from power in 1917.



Imperial Russia 10 Kopek Note

Ukrainian People's Republic

In the aftermath of the defeat of Imperial Russia during World War I and the turmoil of the Russian Revolution, the Ukraine declared itself to be an independent republic and adopted a constitution in December 25, 1917. The government issued stamp sized notes in denominations of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 shagiv. The denominations were purposely kept low to accommodate the general poverty of the populace.

The 10 Shagiv note bore a trident taken from the arms of the Grand Duke Vladimir; the brown 20 shagiv showed a Ukrainian peasant; the blue 30 shagiv bore a portrait of a Ukrainian maiden; while the green 40 shagiv note bore an additional trident. The highest denomination, the 50 shagiv, was red and showed its denomination. The notes were perforated and the back carries their identification and instructions as to their care. The notes measure 25 x 30 mm.



Ukrainian People's Republic
50 Shagiv Note

was stamp sized currency. The issue included a 1 Krona slate color bearing the Ukrainian trident; a 2 Grivna purple with a peasant girl; a 5 Grivna light green depicting a farm scene.

Also issued were 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 and 200 grivna denominations. The notes were printed with straight, rather than perforated edges and show some of the nicest engraving of the entire series.



Ukrainian People's Republic
20 Shagiv Note

Ukrainian Nationalist Republic

Prior to the establishment of the socialist Ukrainian People's Republic, the Ukrainian government was known as the Ukrainian Nationalist Republic. Its programs promised the peasants a division of land, the establishment of an eight hour day, better working conditions, and the right to strike.

During the period of civil strife which ultimately led to the establishment of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the economy of the Ukraine collapsed and the population was out of both food and money. The Nationalist government issued paper money to help alleviate the situation. Included



Ukrainian Nationalist Republic
2 Grivna Note



East Ukraine 1 Krona Note



East Ukraine 50 Krona Note

East Ukraine

During the post World War I struggle for power in the Ukraine between the Socialist and Nationalist forces there was a third faction. The Eastern Ukrainian Peoples' Crown Government, subscribed to by supporters of Austria-Hungary. It, too, issued stamp sized notes, in denominations of 1, 10, 20 and 50 Krona.

The 1 Krona was perforated, while the 10 Krona was issued in both per-

forated and straight edge variety, and the 20 and 50 Krona in straight edge only. The notes measure 28 x 35 mm.

General Denikin

In the Russian civil war there were two general factions, the Reds, or Bolsheviks, who were ultimately victorious and hold power to this day, and the white or anti-Bolshevik forces. One of the prominent white army leaders was General Denikin, who organized the cossacks of the Don, Terek, and Kuban River valleys into an army of over 100,000 men and enjoyed tactical successes against the red armies in 1917 and 1918.

During the entire period of his command, Denikin was in desperate need of money with which to pay, equip, and feed his forces. He had no choice but to resort to the issuance of paper money. Of all the Russian stamp sized issues, Denikin's is unique in that he took the postage stamps and overprinted them with higher currency values.

He used the red 4 kopek stamp for 10,000 rubles, the yellow 1 kopek stamp for 10,000 rubles, the brown 50 kopek



General Denikin Counterstamped Note

stamp for 20,000 rubles, and the blue 20 kopek stamp also for 20,000 rubles.



General Denikin Counterstamped Note

General Sulkevitch

An additional factor in the anti-Bolshevik forces during the Russian Civil War was General Sulkevitch, who operated in the Crimean Peninsula and Southeast area of Russia. During the period of his campaign in the Crimea he issued 50 kopek stamp sized notes with straight edges. The notes depict a double headed eagle with a shield on its breast.

City of Baku

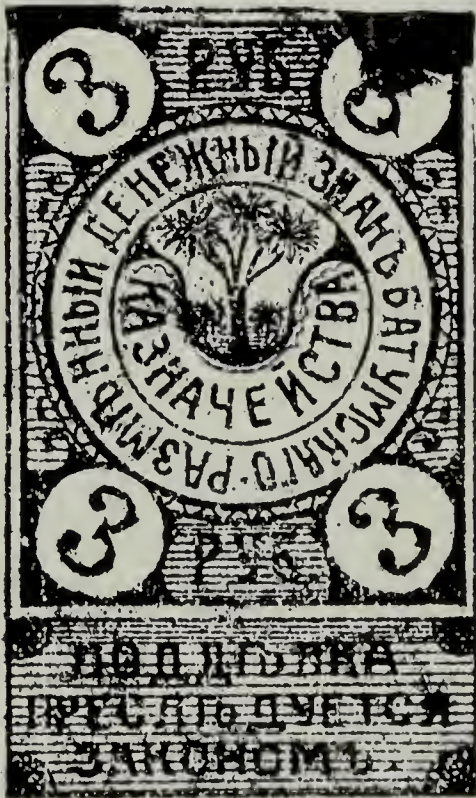
Baku is nestled among the Zhiguli hills near the Black and Caspian Seas. Extensive oil reserves in the region contributed to the economic well being of the area. In fact, 97 percent of Russian pre-revolutionary oil was produced here. During the revolutionary period during and following World War I the city issued 5, 15 and 50 kopek notes. The reverses bear conditions of issue and additional statements of value.

City of Batumi

At the very southern-most point of the Black Sea is the City of Batumi.



General Sulkevitch 50 Kopek Note



City of Batumi 3 Ruble Note

In 1919 the City issued stamp sized notes in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 rubles to support the revolutionary forces in the area led by none other than Joseph Stalin.

City of Odessa

The Ukraine was one of the major battlefields of the Russian Civil War. As the richest farming region in what would later become the Soviet Union, it was hotly contested by both the Red, or Bolshevik, and White, or anti-Bolshevik armies. The city overlooked a busy port and was a major prize desired by both sides. The city government during this period issued stamp sized notes in 15, 20 and 50 kopek denominations.

Rostov-on-Don Society of Consumers

Rostov-on-Don lies near the mouth of the quiet Don River and is called "the gate of the Caucasian Mountains". The city is in a fertile, black earth region and is known for a well developed agricultural system as well as an abundance of mineral wealth. This economic strength made it a logical target for military action, both during World War I itself and the Russian Civil War which followed.

The net result was a devastated economy. A local response was the organization of The Society of Consumers to aid the war victims. It issued stamp sized scrip which circulated as currency in 5, 10, 25 and 50 kopek, as well as 1, 3, 5 and 10 ruble denominations. The notes were issued in 1922.

Semirelschje

In the Russian central Asian region of Semirelschje, in what is now called Turkestan, is the city of Wernij. It issued stamp sized notes which are among the rarest of the entire series. They consisted of stamps mounted on sheets of high rag content paper with an over-print denoting the value of the sheet as currency.

While the foregoing is by no means a complete treatment of the subject of Russian stamp sized currency of the Civil War period, it does serve to introduce the reader to this fascinating expedient which was adopted at a turbulent time in the history of Russia.



Rostov-on-Don 3 Ruble Note



City of Odessa 50 Kopek Note

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TERRITORIAL BANKING IN NEBRASKA

By LEONARD M. OWEN

Omaha

Omaha, or "Omaha City" as it was originally known, was surveyed in June and July of 1854. The surveyor was Mr. A. D. Jones, who was assisted by Mr. C. H. Downs. The city was surveyed in an area of 322 blocks, with each block 264 feet square. All streets were 100 feet wide with the exception of Capitol Avenue which was given a width of 120 feet. An area of 600 square feet was laid out on Capitol Hill that was known as Capitol Square.

Many of the residents of Council Bluffs, Iowa, attended a picnic on Capitol Hill in celebration of the 4th of July. Many of these Council Bluffs residents became residents of the new town known as "Omaha City."

From the above account, it would appear that "Omaha City" was started in June and July of 1854. However, preliminary groundwork had been set in motion prior to this time. Mr. William D. Brown, a resident and business man from Council Bluffs, and owner of the Lone Tree Ferry, had for some time been impressed by the plateau that was later to become "Omaha City". Mr. Brown had been over the ground many times during his travels between Council Bluffs and the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, while bringing people across the river on their travels to the gold fields of California and other western endeavors.

Mr. Brown suggested that he and some of his friends check into the possibility of setting up a town site on the Nebraska side of the river. Mr. Brown, Dr. Enos Lowe, Jesse Lowe, Jesse Williams, Joseph H. D. Street, and others organized the "Council Bluffs and Nebraska Steam Ferry

Company" on July 23, 1853. They intended to secure the town site when Nebraska was admitted as a Territory. Nebraska was admitted as a Territory on May 23, 1854.

Mr. A. D. Jones, Thomas Allen, and William Allen crossed the river in the fall of 1853 to secure claims on the Nebraska side. Each located a claim according to squatter laws of the time. They were notified by Mr. Hepner, the Indian agent, that they would have to leave their claims as the land was still owned by the Indians.

The Indians signed the documents to yield title to this land in the months of March and April, 1854, which made the actions described in the first part of this article possible.

The name "Omaha" was selected by the ferry company as the name for "Omaha City". The name was selected from the nearest Indian tribe in the area, which was the tribe known as the Omahas. The Indian meaning of the word Omahas is "Above all others on a stream".

After the town site had been surveyed, the ferry company looked to the task of erecting buildings. A brickyard was started by Benjamin Winchester to make bricks for the building of the Capitol and other buildings. This venture failed and the bricks for the first Territorial Capitol building had to be hauled from Kanessville (later to be known as Council Bluffs).

Some of the first settlers in "Omaha City" were Benjamin Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Snowden, the Cam Reeves family, P. G. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Bedell, and others. Many of the early settlers did not permanently settle in "Omaha City" until the fall of 1855 as they built homes for their families

before moving them from Council Bluffs.

The first house built in Omaha was a log house built for the ferry company. It was located near what is now Twelfth and Jackson Streets and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Snowden. It was used as a boarding house for the employees of the ferry company. It was called the St. Nicholas Hotel, but was also known as the "Claim House". The first church services were held in this building on August 13, 1854. Rev. Peter Cooper, of Council Bluffs, was the minister.

The second house was built by Mr. Gaylord at 22nd and Burt Streets. The third house was built on Chicago Street between 13th and 14th streets. It was a sod house used for a grocery and saloon and was known as the "Big 6". Mr. Snowden built the fourth house on 10th Street. It was a log cabin and was the first building to be erected as a private family dwelling.

The first brick house was the State House, which was built on the west side of 9th Street between Farnam and Douglas Streets. Margaret Ferry, who was born in October, 1854, is believed to be the first white child born in "Omaha City". John Logan and Miss Caroline Mosier were the first to be married, and the first white burial was the child of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gaylord.

Dr. George L. Miller was Omaha's first physician. The first lawyers were A. J. Poppleton and O. D. Richardson. The first steam ferry was the "General Marion", which followed Mr. Brown's flat boat ferry. The first newspaper was the "Arrow", which was actually printed in Council Bluffs.

The "Arrow" declared that "Omaha City" would be the Territorial Capitol and on September 8, 1854, announced that "The sound of axe, hammer, and other tools are daily heard in and around this eligible city site". The same paper said: "Some ten or twelve buildings are going up next week".

They also announced that the T. Jefferys & Co. steam saw mill, two and a half miles from the city, was in successful operation.

Mr. A. D. Jones was the first postmaster in "Omaha City" and for some time carried the "post office" in his hat. Mr. Jones received his commission as Postmaster in the winter of 1853 - 1854.

The "Arrow" of September 29, 1854, announced that "the foundation for the new State House will be completed in a few days", and that "the new brick hotel will be finished as fast as brick can be put together".

The "Arrow" of October 6, 1854, announced the arrival of the Hon. T. B. Cuming, Secretary of the Territory. Governor Francis H. Burt reached Bellevue the same day, in a feeble condition, having been taken sick on the journey. He died on October 18, and Secretary Cuming assumed the reins of government. Mr. Cuming became acting-governor and issued a proclamation ordering the taking of a census.

Alfred Sorenson's "Omaha Illustrated", a history of Omaha printed in 1888, has this to say about the census: "This census was taken in rather an informal manner, giving the population of the Territory as 2,732, excluding the Indians of course. Upon the completion of the census, Governor Cuming called an election to take place on December 12.

At that election, members of the Legislature and a delegate to Congress were elected. Napoleon B. Gidding, who was elected to Congress, received 377 votes, Hadley D. Johnson 266, Bird B. Chapman 113, Joseph Dyson 23, and Abner W. Hollister 14. Douglas County, which was then composed of Omaha City precinct and Bellevue precinct, cast a total vote of 203, of which Hadley D. Johnson received 198 and Bird B. Chapman 5". The elected officials for the Legislature were as follows:

Council: J. L. Sharp, Dr. G. L. Miller, O. F. Lake, S. A. Lewis, N. R. Folsom, B. R. Folsom, J. C. Mitchell, M. H. Clark, T. G. Goodwill, A. D. Jones, O. D. Richardson, S. E. Rogers, Luke Nuckolls, A. H. Bradfard, H. P. Bennett, C. H. Cowles, and Richard Brown.

House: A. J. Hanscom, J. W. Pad-dock, G. L. Eayre, J. L. Giggs, B. B. Thompson, W. N. Byers, William Clancy, F. Davidson, Thomas Davis, A. D. Goyer, A. J. Poppleton, Robert Whitted, J. B. Robertson, A. C. Purple, A. Archer, A. J. Smith, E. R. Doyle, J. W. Richardson, J. M. Latham, William Kempton, J. D. H. Thompson, G. Bennett, J. H. Cowles, W. H. Hail, J. H. Decker, Willam Maddox, W. A. Finney, J. M. Wood, D. M. Johnson, and J. A. Singleton.

The Legislature convened at Omaha on January 16, 1855. This was to be the first meeting of the first Territorial Legislature. This first Legislature designated Omaha as the Territorial Capitol on February 22, 1855. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company was the first "Bank" to receive a charter from the Legislature. The charter was approved on March 16, 1855. This was the only institution to receive a charter at the first session of the Legislature.

Some Dates To Remember

February, 1854 - The local Indian tribes signed over their title to the land around "Omaha City". May 23, 1854 - Nebraska was admitted as a Territory. Summer of 1854 - "Omaha City" was surveyed. October 18, 1854 - Governor Francis H. Burt died and Sec. Thomas D. Cuming became Acting Governor. December 12, 1854 - First election for Congress and Territorial Legislature.

January 16, 1855 - First Territorial Legislature convened. February 22, 1855 - "Omaha City" designated as Territorial Capitol. December 18, 1855 - Second Territorial Legislature con-

vened. January 5, 1857 - Third Territorial Legislature convened. December 8, 1857 - Fourth Territorial Legislature convened. September 21, 1858 - Fifth Territorial Legislature convened. On March 1, 1867, Nebraska became a State, and on April 14, 1871, "Omaha City" changed its name to Omaha.

In checking the names of the members of the 1st Territorial Legislature, we find that the following members were also officers of some of the Nebraska Territorial Banks: James C. Mitchell, The Bank of Florence; Samuel E. Rogers, The Nemaha Valley Bank; Richard Brown, The Nemaha Valley Bank; William N. Byers, The Bank of Tekama; Fleming Davidson, The Nemaha Valley Bank and the Omaha City Bank & Land Co.; and William Kempton, The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Some of the members of later Legislative bodies also had banking interests. We find a number of banks in "Omaha City" that issued notes, so we will list them along with a brief history of each.

The Bank of Nebraska

The following men were listed as the organizers of the Bank of Nebraska: Benjamin F. Allen, Benjamin R. Pegram, Hoyt Sherman, Loudon Mullin, George Jennings, Reuben Sypher, and Frank R. West. The officers were: Benjamin F. Allen, president; Samuel Moffat, cashier; and David H. Moffat, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Nebraska received its charter on January 18, 1856. This charter was for the usual 25 years, with capital stock set at \$50,000 to \$500,000, and a subscription of \$50,000 necessary to open.

The notes for this bank were furnished by two different printers. The first type was printed by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and the signed notes bear the signatures B. F. Allen and S. Moffat. These notes were printed in

sheets of four notes, with the denominations of \$1, \$1, \$2, and \$5. These are the only denominations known for general circulation purposes but a \$10 note in proof is known.

The second type of note was printed by Bald, Cousland & Company. These notes were signed by B. R. Pegram as the president and D. C. DeForest as the cashier, as they became the holders of these offices in 1858. This type of note is found in the denominations of \$1 and \$2.

The Brownville Bank & Land Co.

Little is known about the Brownville Bank & Land Co. No record has been found that they ever had a bank building or any officers in "Omaha City", and no record has been found that they applied for a charter to do business in Nebraska Territory.

The notes were printed by Danforth, Wright & Co., in sheets of four notes, with the denominations of \$3, \$5 \$5, and \$10. Many signature combinations are found on these notes. They were printed in five different color combinations with red, green, brown, yellow, and no color lathework.

These different colors may have been used because they were to have been circulated in different localities. These notes were not actually a Nebraska issue but the notes stated that they were payable on demand at Omaha City, Nebraska.

The Nebraska Land & Banking Co.

No records have been found on this bank as to its officers, location, etc. These notes were also printed by Danforth, Wright & Co., with the statement that they were payable on demand at Omaha City. These notes are known in denominations of \$1 and \$2.

On May 25, 1858, Governor W. A. Richardson wrote a letter to James C. Chapman, District Attorney, First District, N. T. He requested that Mr. Chapman file information against the following banks which had no terri-

torial charters: Saratoga Banking Co.; Omaha City Bank & Land Co.; Nebraska Bank & Land Co.; Pacific Bank & Land Co.; Nebraska Exchange Bank & Land Co.; Brownville Bank & Land Co.; and Omaha & Chicago Bank.

Governor Richardson asked that these banks be closed because "they are not authorized by law, and because they have omitted to redeem and pay their notes when presented for payment, and for such other and further cause as may be found to exist".

No records and no notes have been found for the Nebraska Bank and Land Company, so we assume that Governor Richardson was referring to the Nebraska Land and Banking Company. All signed notes of the Nebraska Land and Banking Company that have been reported bear the signatures of W. T. Finch as president and Wm. McConthe as cashier.

The City of Omaha

The notes for the City of Omaha were not actually a bank issue. They were issued to obtain funds for the building of the Territorial Capitol. The United States Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the building of the Capitol but this was not enough to do the job. The City of Omaha did not have the additional funds to complete the building, so they issued notes for the remainder needed, much as the Federal Government does today.

The Omaha City script was never redeemed. It was issued during the panic of 1857. On December 14, 1857, the council voted to have a bond issue to retire the script. An election was held on December 26, 1857 and the bond issue passed; but since the City of Omaha had a poor credit rating, bond dealers were not interested, and the bonds were never sold.

An auction of City owned lots was held with the provision that these lots could be paid for with City script. The lots sold for unheard of prices as

the people who owned the notes felt more secure with the land than with the notes. These notes were printed by Wellstood, Hay & Whiting in sheets of four notes with the denominations of \$1, \$1, \$3, and \$5. The notes were signed by Jesse Lowe, Mayor, and H. C. Anderson, Recorder.

The Omaha City notes, while not actually a bank issue, were included because they were issued in 1857, which was during the "wildcat" time span.

The Omaha and Chicago Bank

The Omaha and Chicago Bank requested a charter from the Third Territorial Legislature but the request was denied. A bill was introduced in the Fourth Session of the Legislature "to prevent the improper issue of the Omaha and Chicago Bank". They issued notes but these notes were redeemed when presented, and are very scarce today.

The manager of this bank was H. B. Sackett and the cashier was J. V. Schell. The bank was located at 12th and Farnam Streets in the building that had been the home of the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The notes of this bank were printed by the American Bank Note Company in sheets of four notes, with the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10. A proof \$2 and a proof \$5 note printed by Bald, Cousland & Co., are known but these notes were never printed for circulation purposes.

The Omaha City Bank and Land Company

The Omaha City Bank and Land Co. is another bank that issued notes without the benefit of a charter. They redeemed their notes as presented and signed notes of this bank are very scarce today.

The signed notes bear the signatures of F. Davidson, president, or C. W. Aylsworth, vice president, and R. C. Spain as the cashier. These notes were

printed by the American Bank Note Co - Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co., in sheets of four notes with the denominations of \$1, \$1, \$2, and \$5.

The Western Exchange & Land Co.

This is another bank that issued notes with no record of a charter being requested. Notes of the denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10 are known, but this bank must have redeemed its notes as presented, as these notes are extremely rare. These notes were printed by Wellstood, Hay & Whiting.

The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company

The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Co. received its charter from the Legislature on March 16, 1855. This was during the first session of the Legislature and this was the only "bank" to receive a charter at this session. The charter was a permit to receive deposits and issue certificates therefor, so their notes were certificates of deposit.

The incorporators were: R. W. Latham, William Kempton, James S. Izard, J. McNeale Latham, W. E. Moore, Thomas H. Benton Jr., and associates. LeRoy Tuttle was the cashier of this bank and A. U. Wyman was the teller. The signatures on the signed notes of the Omaha issue are Tuttle, secretary, and Benton, president. This bank went bust on September 23, 1857. The bank was owned by Greene, Weare, and Benton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who had other banks in Iowa.

More of the notes of this bank were in circulation in Iowa than of any other bank. After the failure of this bank in September 1857, Mr. Olof Johnson of Galva, Illinois, purchased the charter from Mr. Benton for a reported price of \$9,500. Mr. Johnson was an officer and member of the Bishop Hill Colony.

A new issue of notes was ordered with the following added: "deposited by Bishop Hill Colony", and with a printed date of November 2, 1857. The

Bishop Hill issue was an Illinois issue and had nothing to do with the earlier Nebraska issue. Mr. Johnson continued to redeem the earlier issue along with his own issue until the money ran out and the bank went bust again. The Bishop Hill issue of notes were signed by Tuttle and Johnson.

Few of the Bishop Hill issue were put in circulation, and crisp notes as well as uncut sheets of this issue are quite common today. All issues of notes of this bank were printed by Danforth, Wright & Co. The sheets were of the four note variety with the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5. \$10 and \$20 notes of the Omaha issue are known but the sheet lay out is not known for these denominations.

All of the Omaha issue of the notes of this bank are scarce and the notes of the \$10 and \$20 denomination are extremely rare.

As we see by this narration, the Bank of Nebraska and the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company were the only two institutions that operated with a charter, although some of the non-chartered institutions redeemed their issues remarkably well.

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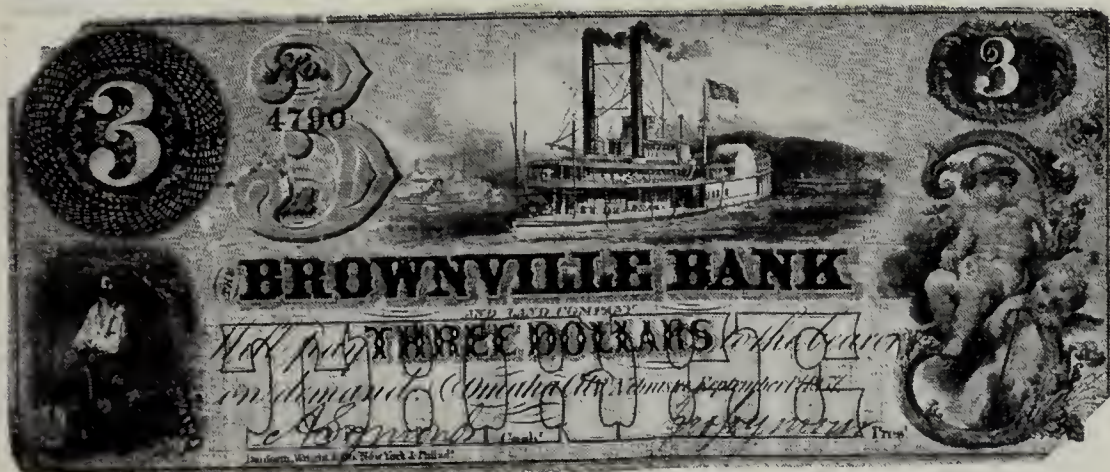
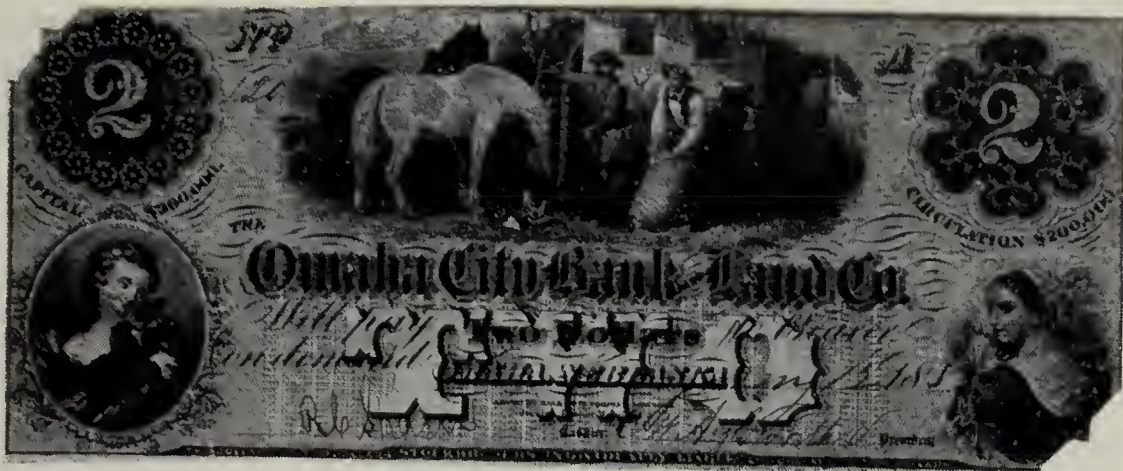
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None of the banks that issued the notes in this group were "chartered" institutions but all of these notes are scarce so that should indicate that most of these notes were redeemed. The Omaha City Bank and Land Co. \$2.00 note is signed by Spain and Aylsworth and signed notes of this bank are very scarce. The Nebraska Land and Banking Co. \$2.00 notes is signed by W. T. Finch and Wm. McConthe and is one of only two of these notes known at this time. The Brownville Bank and Land Company \$3.00 note is not as rare as the other two notes but is a very desirable note. These notes are found with a wide range of signature combinations.

Frank Gasparro is the designer of the Anthony Dollar.

The Roosevelt dime was first minted in 1946.



These notes were all issued by institutions legally authorized to issue them. The Bank of Nebraska note is signed by DeForest and Pegram and is a note from their second issue. The City of Omaha \$3.00 note is the most common of the notes illustrated with this article but even these notes are becoming scarce in nice condition. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Co. \$20.00 note is signed by Tuttle and Benton. This note is from the Omaha issue and is extremely rare.

Ulysses Grant and Phillip Sheridan appear on the back of the \$5 Silver Certificate of 1896.

Romana Banuelos was the first Latino to serve as Treasurer of the United States.

FOREIGN CURRENCY QUIZ

The collecting of foreign paper money is steadily growing in popularity among American numismatists. Foreign notes offer attractive and colorful engraving, ready availability, and reasonable price levels. Most of us know that the Pound is the monetary unit of Great Britain and that the Germans use Marks in their daily transactions, but how many of us can match the countries below with their monetary units. Why not try this quiz at your next coin club meeting? The answers can be found on page 38.

Costa Rica	Pound
Czechoslovakia	Lempira
Djibouti	Dollar (2)
Egypt	Leu
Ethiopia	Metica
Finland	Franc (3)
Greece	Colon
Grenada	Birr
Honduras	Drachma
Hong Kong	Markka
Iceland	Krona
Indonesia	Cordoba
Madagascar	Escudo
Mali	Rupiah
Mozambique	Korun
Nicaragua	
Portugal	
Romania	

The parenthetical numbers after several of the answers indicate the number of times each should be used.

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FOREIGN CURRENCY QUIZ ANSWERS

Costa Rica	Colon
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Djibouti	Franc
Egypt	Pound
Ethiopia	Birr
Finland	Markka
Greece	Drachma
Grenada	Dollar
Honduras	Lempira
Hong Kong	Dollar
Iceland	Krona
Indonesia	Rupiah
Madagascar	Franc
Mali	Franc
Mozambique	Metica
Nicaragua	Cordoba
Portugal	Escudo
Romania	Leu

For further reading on foreign paper money members should consult Albert Pick's **World Paper Money**, published by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

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3599	Victor E. Survant	Florissant, Missouri
3600	George H. Ashley, Jr.	Annandale, Virginia
3601	Barbara Miller	Acton, Massachusetts
3602	Wm. E. Wynn	Xenia, Ohio
3603	Robert W. Zickefoose	Wichita, Kansas
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3606	Martin J. Delger	Kalamazoo, Michigan
3607	Gordon W. Berg	Rockville, Maryland
3608	R. C. Andrescik	Marshall, Minnesota
J-3609	Mike Rogers	Oxford, Connecticut
J-3610	Shawn Duthie	Helena, Montana
J-3611	Dominic Garetto	Winona, Minnesota

3612	Ray Rhodes	Plymouth, Illinois
3613	Jeff Bumb	San Jose, California
3614	Daniel Hurkett	Olney, Maryland
3615	Roger Jensvold	Denver, Colorado
3616	Dennis Loan	Moline, Illinois
3617	William Temple	Maysville, Kentucky
3618	John Hager	New York, New York
3619	Pat Brashears	Houston, Texas
3620	Jack Leonardo	Mesquite, Texas
3621	Clay Parrish	Mishawaka, Indiana
3622	Ken Fanning	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
3623	Tony Johns	Houston, Texas
3624	Bill Johns	Houston, Texas
3625	Chris Johns	Houston, Texas
3626	Daria Devine	Houston, Texas
3627	Victor Drajem, Jr.	Buffalo, New York
3628	Albert D. Herr	The Dalles, Oregon
3629	Stephen Hannot	Green Bay, Wisconsin
3630	John M. Turner	Austin, Indiana
3631	Jack Leach	Macon, Georgia
3632	Ritchie Clay	Macon, Georgia
3633	Antonio Arjibay, Jr.	Crystal River, Florida
3634	Franklin Wells	Crystal River, Florida
3635	Robin Sue Polley	Crystal River, Florida
3636	Michael Paul Schiller	Waukesha, Wisconsin
3637	Richard E. McLaughlin	Vienna, Virginia
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SHOW CALENDAR

Show chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States areas. Please include the city where the show will be held, name of the sponsoring organization, show dates and the location, as well as the name and address of the show or bourse chairmen. Send to: Kevin Foley, P. O. Box 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — MARCH 13-15, 1981

5th Annual Chicago International Coin Fair, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 151 East Wacker Drive. RARCOA, 31 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602.

DAYTON, OHIO — MARCH 20-22, 1981

7th Semi-Annual Greater Dayton Area Spring Coin Exposition, Dayton Convention and Exposition Center, 5th and Main. Ron Crouch, Freedom Rare Coins, 188 Lynnhaven Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45431.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — APRIL 2-5, 1981

Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention, Indiana Convention Center. Don Hedson, 704 Westmore Drive, Indianapolis, Ind. 46224.

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN — APRIL 24-26, 1981

Michigan State Numismatic Society Annual Spring Show and Convention, Hyatt-Regency Hotel, M. S. N. S. Box 363, Wyandotte, Michigan 48192

COLUMBUS, OHIO — MAY 8-10, 1981

National Silver Dollar Show, Columbus Rhodes Bldg., Ohio State Fairgrounds. Grant Smallwood, 5156-D Longbranch Lane, Columbus, Ohio 43213.

NEENAH, WISCONSIN — MAY 9-10, 1981

Numismatists of Wisconsin 21st Annual Convention, Valley Inn, Wisconsin Avenue and Walnut Street. Mark Ferguson, Box 2584, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — MAY 29-31, 1981

National Numismatic Network, Ltd. Coin Show, Conrad Hilton Hotel, 720 South Michigan Avenue. Paula Farrell, National Numismatic Network Ltd., 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA — JUNE 12-14, 1981

South Dakota Coin and Stamp Association 30th Annual Convention, Holiday Inn, Highway 12. Charles Fulker, Box 10, Bath, South Dakota 57427.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — JUNE 12-14, 1981

Indiana State Numismatic Association 23rd Annual Convention, Indiana Convention Center. Jim Boyle, Box 176, Pendleton, Indiana 46064.

ROSEMONT (CHICAGO), ILLINOIS — JUNE 26-28, 1981

Second Annual N.O.I.S.E. Coin Show, Ramada O'Hare Inn, Higgins and Mannheim Roads. Joseph Irmen, Box 424, Wood Dale, Illinois 60191

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA — JULY 27 - AUGUST 2, 1981

American Numismatic Assn. Annual Convention, Rivergate Convention Center. ANA 1981 Convention, Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

DES MOINES, IOWA — SEPTEMBER 25-27, 1981

Iowa Numismatic Association Convention and Coin Show, Des Moines Marriott, 7th and Grand. Marjorie Owen, Box 65336, West Des Moines, Iowa 50265.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — OCTOBER 3-4, 1981

Milwaukee Numismatic Society Annual Fall Convention and Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, 6th and Kilbourn. Del Bertschky, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211.

BOLIVAR, MISSOURI — OCTOBER 10-11, 1981

Twin Lakes Coin Club Coin, Stamp and Collectors Show. American Legion Hall, West Highway 32. Mary Newcomb, 319 West Coalgate, Bolivar, Missouri 65613.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — OCTOBER 9-11, 1981

Kentucky State Numismatic Association Annual Coin Show and Convention. Holiday Inn Holiday Convention Center, 3317 Fern Valley Road. Jim LaFever, 3805 Foreman Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40219.

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN — NOVEMBER 27-29, 1981

Michigan State Numismatic Society's 26th Anniversary Fall Convention, Hyatt Regency Hotel. MSNS, Box 2014, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

RECURRING SHOWS

Chicago, Illinois — Gaslight Coin Show, 1st Sunday of the month, Leaning Tower YMCA, 6300 West Touhy. Ken Saville, Gaslight Coins, 1334 Waukegan, Road, Glenview, Illinois 60025.

Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois — 2nd Sunday of every month. N. O. I. S. E. Monthly Coin Show. Ramada O'Hara Inn, Higgins and Mannheim Roads. Joseph Irmen, Box 424, Wood Dale, Illinois 60191.

Monroe, Michigan — Monroe Coin Show, 2nd Sunday of the month, Holiday Inn near I-75 Dixie Highway exit. Frenchie's Coin and Stamp Mart, 423 West Front Street, Monroe, Michigan 48161.

**PLEASE CONSULT THE OFFICIAL CONVENTION PROGRAM
FOR LAST MINUTE SCHEDULE CHANGES**



CENTRAL STATES
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



42nd ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

APRIL 2 - 5, 1981

(PNG DAY — APRIL 2)

INDIANA CONVENTION CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

HOST: INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF DAILY EVENTS

(Consult Official Convention Program for possible changes.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 2 — P. N. G. DAY

- 8:00 A.M. — Convention registration opens, Convention Center.
 - Bourse Room opens to P.N.G. dealers only, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to P.N.G. dealers only.
- 10:00 A.M. — P.N.G. bourse opens to guests of P.N.G., Convention Center.
 - Exhibit Area opens to exhibitors only, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to official photo ID holders.
- 5:00 P.M. — Bourse Room and Exhibit Room closes.
- 6:00 P.M. — P.N.G. membership meeting, Room 226-227, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
 - Security Room closes.
- 8:00 P.M. — P.N.G. Cocktail Reception, Hyatt-Regency Hotel.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3

- 7:30 A.M. — Bourse Room opens to participating dealers, Convention Center.
 - Exhibit Room opens to exhibitors only, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to participating dealers and exhibitors.
 - Registration opens, Convention Center.
- 9:45 A.M. — Official ribbon cutting ceremony by Dignitaries, Convention Center.
- 10:00 A.M. — Bourse Room opens to public, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to non-dealers, official photo ID holders.
 - C.S.N.S. Hospitality Room opens to official medal-badge holders, Room 224, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
- 11:00 A.M. — Ladies Luncheon — Men invited. (By pre-registration reservation only.) (Bus leaves from Hyatt-Regency lobby exit.)
- 12:00 Noon — C.S.N.S. Banquet reservation deadline.
- 1:00 P.M. — Hospitality Room closes.
 - Auction by Bowers & Ruddy (First Session), Room 226-227, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
- 1:30 P.M. — Speedway 500 Mile Track Tour 1. Bus leaves from Hyatt-Regency lobby exit.

- 3:30 P.M. — Speedway 500 Mile Track Tour 2. Bus leaves from Hyatt-Regency lobby exit.
- 6:30 P.M. — Educational Forum, Room 224-225, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
- 7:00 P.M. — Auction by Bowers & Ruddy (2nd Session), Room 226-227, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
- 7:30 P.M. — Registration closes. (No public entry to bourse room.)
- 8:00 P.M. — Bourse and exhibit areas close.
- 9:00 P.M. — Security Room closes.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4

- 8:00 A.M. — C.S.N.S. Board Meeting and breakfast, Hyatt-Regency Hotel.
 - Bourse Room opens to participating dealers and exhibitors, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to official Photo ID holders.
 - Registration opens, Convention Center.
- 10:00 A.M. — Bourse Room opens to public, Convention Center.
 - C.S.N.S. Hospitality Room opens to official medal-badge holders, Room 224, 2nd floor, Convention Center.
- 11:00 A.M. — Society of Paper Money Collectors regional meeting, 2nd floor, Room 225, Convention Center.
- 1:00 P.M. — Auction by Bowers & Ruddy (3rd Session), 2nd floor, Room 226-227, Convention Center.
 - Hospitality Room closes.
- 1:30 P.M. — Heritage Tour, three hours. Bus leaves from Hyatt Regency lobby exit. (**Note that this tour has been rescheduled from the time announced in the Winter Centinel.**)
- 3:00 P.M. — C.S.N.S. general membership meeting, 2nd floor, Room 224-225, Convention Center.
- 5:30 P.M. — Registration closes. (No public entry to bourse room.)
- 6:00 P.M. — Bourse and exhibit areas close.
- 6:30 P.M. — Security Room closes.
- 7:00 P.M. — C.S.N.S. "Dutch Treat" Cocktail Hour, Hyatt-Regency Hotel.
- 8:00 P.M. — C.S.N.S. Awards Banquet, Grand Ballroom, Hyatt-Regency Hotel.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5

- 9:00 A.M. — C.S.N.S. Board meeting and breakfast, Hyatt-Regency Hotel.
 - Bourse Room opens to participating dealers, Convention Center.
 - Security Room opens to official Photo ID holders.
 - Registration opens, Convention Center.
- 10:00 A.M. — Bourse and exhibit areas open to public, Convention Center.
 - C.S.N.S. Hospitality Room opens to official medal-badge holders, 2nd floor, Room 224, Convention Center.
- 1:00 P.M. — Hospitality Room closes.
- 2:00 P.M. — Exhibits may be removed from exhibit room.
- 3:30 P.M. — Registration closes. (No public entry to bourse room.)
- 4:00 P.M. — Bourse and Exhibit areas close.
 - C.S.N.S. 42nd Anniversary Convention closes.

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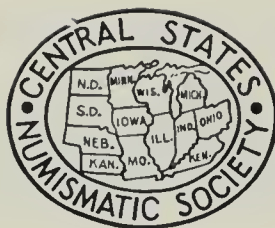
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